Amusements Tu-Bay, Saverty's Lyceum Theatre-Orient Minstells. Matines hoster & Binl's Garden Courses. Mudison Square Gorden-Concert. Inny Postur's Theaten - Various

An esteemed Democratic contemporary thinks the discussion of the nomination for President premature.

We think it is not. See how much good the early discussion of the Republican nomination has done. It has almost certainly set Gen. Grant aside, and very likely made John Sherman the

Republican candidate. It would indeed be premature to decide upon the nomination now; but it is only by an early, free, and full discussion of the sub ject that a wise decision can be ultimately

secured. Of course such a discussion should be con ducted alike with candor and with forbearance. No harm can come from it if it is understood all around that the differences of opinion are merely preliminary, and that whoever receives the nomination shall be supported on all hands and elected.

Some prefer Mr. TILDEN. Some prefer Chief Judge CHURCH. Some prefer DAVID DAVIS. Some prefer Gen. PALMER. Some prefer Gen. HANCOCK. Some prefer John Kelly.

Let the candidate be the one the majorit prefer, and let him receive the unanimous and hearty support of the party. It is impossible for all to be the candidate; but all can be his supporters.

#### Mr. Glover's Report.

JOHN M. GLOVER of Misseuri served three consecutive terms in the House of Repre sentatives. During the rebellion he was an ardent Union man and was commissioned as Colonel of envalry by President Lincoln He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool and Jay Cooke's indebtedness, in the Forty-fourth Congress, and of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department, in the last Congress.

In the latter capacity he has written a re port, the main facts of which appeared in THE SUN at the time the testimony was taken. Upright in character, and earnest in what he undertakes to do, Mr. GLOVER has the misfortune, like Andrew Johnson. to be self-willed, not open to advice, and indisposed to adopt any method but his own in pursuit of a given object.

His investigation into the Trensury cov ered so much ground that the force of many astounding facts was diminished, and almost lost in the mass of scattered testimony covering a multitude of subjects. In pursuing one inquiry, Mr. GLOVER would unex pectedly fall upon a lead to another Diverted by the new development of fraud, corruption, and plunder, he would lose sigh of the first object, and take up the new in quiry with zest. In this way confusion be came inevitable, and instead of a classifica tion of matter under special heads, with an exhaustive examination of all that was pos sible, leaving the remainder for a future Committee, he attempted to go over the whole ground and therefore achieved but imperfectly the vast work which he had laid out for himself.

In his choice of assistants for this arduous task. Mr. Groven committed errors which excited much prejudice, and to a certain extent discredited his praiseworthy of forts. The brunt of the labor had to be borne by him personally, for he received but little support from his Democratic colleagues on the Committee, while the Republicans were ever on the alert to close the avenues of information, to whitewash their official friends, and to cover up the seandalous transactions which cropped out every direction.

Notwithstanding these defects, and oth ers, Mr. GLOVER collected a mass of important testimony from various sources showing abuses in the management of the Treasury. His labors fit in with the researches of Senator Davis of West Virginia, in another branch of the Treasury, which have been progressing under difficulties for a year past. When the report of Mr. Davis's Committee shall be made, next winter, the country will be astonished at the revelations of forced balances to make conflicting statements of the public debt agree; of mutilated and missing books containing the accounts of loans; and of thousands of erasures and interlineations, all of comparatively recent date, and all pointing to a deliberate system of wholesale rascal-

ity to hide fraud, robbery, and corruption The House of Representatives should not hesitate about printing Mr. Ghoven's report when Congress assembles at the regular session, nor in making it the basis a thorough and extended investigation, with the ablest and most trustworthy members on both sides engaged, in order that every point may be sifted clean.

## The Yellow Fever Panic.

The dread of a repetition this summer of the frightful yellow fever epidemie of last year has been so active in the minds of the people of the Mississippi Valley all through the winter that it was reasonable to expect that at the first reappearance of the diseaso anywhere in that region something ap proaching a panie would at once take place The effect would be not unlike that produced on an unprotected frontier settlement, still mourning the effects of an Indian meursion by the appearance of a party of Indians, as matter how small, in their near neighbor

Four cases of the dreaded disease occurred at Memphis last week, and at once the Board of Health of the city gave the inhabitant warning, and those of them who were able t go lost no time in leaving the place. Yet now the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotto Exchange of Memphis cry out against the authorities of the State of Arkans is and or the city of New Orleans for taking measures to shut themselves off from communication with the city which its own Board of Health substantially declared dangerous as a placof residence. "Quietly remove your families to a place of safety, until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form," said this Board last Thursday morning. This cer tainly seems to indicate that at Memphe itself there were serious fears of an epi demie; and it is not surprising that other cities yet free from yellow fever, and which had been through the awful experience of last year, were frightened by the order, and that a quarantine was established against

Memphis. The mischlef done is already great and perhaps irreparable. Memphis has probably lost its trade for another season. If its own inhabitants crowd every departing train to get away from the city, it cannot expect outsiders to enter its limits to buy | nation playhouse. The theatre managers had a

and sell, and it cannot blame its neighbors for putting a cordon of quarantine about it.

So far as we yet know, however, the cases of yellow fever in Memphis were only sporadic ones, and furnished no certain indication of an epidemic, for the beginning of which this is early in the season. The competent correspondent of THE SUN at Memphis telegraphed last Saturday a detailed report of the four cases which had up to that time been recognized, and added his opinion that the city was not likely to experience a new epidemic of the disease this summer.

Let us hope that this is the case. Certainly, nothing has yet occurred to furnish real grounds for a panic. No cases have appeared in New Orleans, and the disease is not extending at an alarming rate in Memphis itself, the latest reports showing only about half a dozen cases. But this is a time for the health authorities of all cities to be ceaselessly vigilant.

### The Taint Recognized by the Party.

If Mr. HAYES was a fit man to be nomiented for President in 1876, why is he not a it man to be renominated in 1880? It is idle to say he does not want a renom

nation. He wants it as much as any President ever did, and there never was a President in whose heart the foremost wish was not to be renominated.

To be sure, Mr. HAYES has avowed himself unwilling to run a second time; but even Gen. JACKSON once made such an avowal; and anything that Gen. Jackson could get over there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Haves would stick at.

If the Republican party should renominate Mr. Haves he would not decline. Indeed it is well understood that he would like to e" vindicated" by an actual election.

But this will never occur. What is the reason?

There is only one. And that is because the whole Republican party know that he is indelibly stained by he assumption of the highest office in the ountry without an election by the people. Were it not for this it would be the most atural thing in the world for the Republican party to nominate HAYES for a second

The fact that no one speaks of doing it, or thinks of doing it, is the most conclusive proof of the universality of his condemnation even in his own party.

When the mercury in a thermometer shelered from the sun touches 98° at 3 o'clock in he afternoon, even the fortunate summer resilents in this city of the seas find the weather ather too hot, and display a sudden partiality or the shady side of the street. The summer may have botter days still in store for us, but let us not borrow trouble; sufficient unto the day is the heat thereof. Meanwhile, our comdiments to the scientific goose who recently discovered that the earth is freezing to death.

The task of securing a jury to try Chas-TINE Cox for the murder of Mrs. HULL was finished yesterday. The right of peremptory challenge was twice exercised in behalf of the people. One man whose name was in the panel testified that he had not read of the murder of Mrs. Hull and that he did not know that Cox and been arrested for the murder. On the preous day Cox's counsel challenged the whole ury panel on the ground of illegality; the atrney for the people argued that the motion hould be overruled, on the ground that it was ot supported by affidavits, and the Judge so Yesterday morning Judge Cowing ffered to alter his decision; but Cox's counse argued that it was too late for such action, in tout it had become a part of the records of the rial. There is considerable speculation as to the possible result of this complication.

The retreat of the Wachusett from the nalicious sand-bar sixty miles north of Vicksurg, where she long stuck fast, turns out to be complete abandonment of the great expedion which Ancient Mariner Thompson had danned softhe crowning glory of his nautical enroer. She will return to New Orleans and give up the project of "infusing Western spirit" into the navy. Compared with the numor of the Wachusett's voyage, the artificial how. The Ancient Mariner's happy concepion of sending a wer vessel to the raging Valuable his inconvene inquiries of some Vestern Major (perhaps of Lorse marines about the depth of water in that unknown river called the Mississippi; his forecast of cheap milrond excursions to St. Louis, bringing millions of people to see the mighty Wachusett, and his frank avowal of a purpose to pass his summer at the West to look after the great expedition, constitute the comical elements of the drama, while the catastrophe on the sand bank forms a splendid finale.

The frenzy for ocean navigation in little boats approaches a climax. The size of these miniature ships has been gradually lessened ill the chances of safety are now at a low ratio with those of peril. While the Uncle Sam, containing Capt, GOLDSMITH and his wife, is now Atlantic, two men have just started from Boston for Melbourne, vin Cape de Verde and ape Town, in the Golden Gate, the smallest aft that ever undertook the circumnavigation the globe-schooner-rigged, 19 feet long, 2% leep, 5 , wide at the water line, and less than five feet across the dock. And emulating these adventurers, a Baltimorean proposes to cross the Atlantic, with a Newfoundland dog as his only companion, in a cat-rigged boat 18 feet ong, 6 beet broad, and 25 inches deep, carrying about 40 yards of convoc. One of the two Annuews brothers, who crossed the Atlantic in the Nautilus, the smallest sailing vessel that ever made the voyage, is soon coming back in her with a dog as his only aid. Probably it will take a shipwreek to cure this mania. "Little bonts should keep near shore," said Poor ion thinks itself wiser than Poor RICHARD.

If it was unpleasantly warm in New York vesterday, what must have been the sufferings of the people of inland cities, who do not get a sniff of cool, salt sea air from one year's end to another!

The soldiers' committee to whom has en intrusted the duty of caring for the longeglected grave of the late Gen. RAWLINS and give GRANT another chance to subscribe. from stane wall greases. This time, he might

A despatch from Harrisburg says that the State Bond Investigating Committee have brained a number of important facts which may result in unraveiling the overissue o lition, Division, and Silence, in connection with the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, of much nore recent date than 1853. The King of the

Boosters could unravel them. The Chinese theatrical profession of San Francisco is in a brew. Until recently the Chinese quarters had three theatres, whose rivalry restounded to the benefit of the residents of that ocality, but were not profitable to the owners nd managers, who finally decided to combine eir playhouses and pool the profits. They cted the most eligible of the actors in the here companies to form the new company, and charged the others. About 150 Chinese playre thus lost their places, and sixty of them out back to Coina by the first steamer. The rest, who lacked the passage money, remained in San Francisco, and tried by persuasion and origue to make a split in the new company. Failing in this they threatened violence, and on a recent evening assembled with a big mob of their countrymen, armed, before the combi-

strong force on their side, and a battle was prevented only by police interference. The difficulty is not yet over.

Our reporters inform us that, even in this flerce mid-July weather, and in spite of the competition of the lager beer gardens and the curbstone lemonade venders, the whiskey shops are running on full time, and appear to be do ing a profitable business. We are sorry to hear it. The man who swigs whiskey all day at this time of the year is simply knocking the chip off Death's shoulder.

So far there is no news of any battle on and between the forces of the belligerent South American republics. According to the latest despatches, Gens. PRADO and DAZA-the Pres idents of Spanish-American republics are almost invariably Generals-have been busily engaged in perfecting the organization of the Bolivian contingent. Chilian troops were being massed at Antofagasta, with a view, it was believed, of making a descent on some part of the Peruvian coast. Meantime Peru finds i hard work to obtain subscriptions to a war loan of eight millions of soles, notwithstanding the patriotic ardor of her citizens.

Fresh proof that New Yorkers are hard headed is furnished in the fact that so few of them succumbed yesterday to the flerce heat.

Ex-Senator HENDERSON of Missouri is Republican who has had enough of GRANT, and does not believe in military rule. In an oration on the Fourth of July he said:

"Ever since the war closed we have had in the Pre-ential chair a military man. We had den drasst eig-ears, and we have now had den drasst eig-ears, and we have now had den. Haves three year bring that time Republican insjorities of two to one ofth branches of Congress have changed into large Den-ratic majorities, and the popular medicity in the natu-roun half a million Republican to a quarter of a milli-semeratic. It these be the legitimate fruits of milita-ule, what shall we expect from its continuation?" Ex-Senator HENDERSON might have added that

GRANT was elected to the President's chair, and HAYES was not, and one of the results of mili tary rule is that the duties of President are performed by a man who has no right to the office The Nebraska town of Sidney was the

scene of an affray on the 5th of July in which the regular army soldiers of the post in that neighborhood acted a disgraceful part. It appears that John Matthews, a saloon keeper assaulted a soldier, whose comrades formed t plan to avenge him by attacking the building in which MATTHEWS and his family lived. The arrangements seem to have been made deliberately, and it is strange that none of the offiers interfered to preserve the peace. The Omaha Heraid says:

Omaha Herald says:

"At about 8 o'clock in the evening a squad of soldiers, all armed with earlines, appeared in the street. They divided into two companies, one taking a position at the sidney Bank, and the other at Miss Jessusa's millinery shop. At a preconcerted signal they becan fring on Marriaws's house. In which were Marriaws and the family. Unexposed the fire said which were find the said of the soldiers. It was alterward learned that Marriaws became aware during the attended in Marriaws became aware during the attended in the soldiers. It was atterward learned that Marriaws became aware during the attended on the proposed attack and with a party of his friends or the proposed attack and, with a party of his friends of the fire was returned, in all not less than torty shets being fire was returned, in all not less than torty shets being fire was returned, in all not less than torty shets being dried as a said of citizens came to the re-scue of Marriawa, and surrounding his residence guarded it all night."

One woman was seriously perhaps fatally wounded, another was shot through both hands and another had a comb shot from the back of her head. This shooting of law abiding women was by soldiers of the regular army of the United States !

The Paraguayan Government has actually nflicted upon an innocent Paraguayan town the name of Villa Hayes. That is almost enough to justify the townsmen in starting an nsurrection

### FOSTER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The real object of Mr. Foster's sudden visit to this city was to omplete the final arrangements for raising money to carry on the campaign in Ohio, be ore Mr. Sherman's departure on a Presidentseeking tour of three weeks in New England. whither he goes to defy Blaine and all his works. He was not quite satisfied with the reports that had reached Fostoria, and he came to ee and to manage for himself.

Everything has been arranged to his satisfaction. A large sum of money has already been raised in the Treasury, and a regularly authorized collector, who receives a percentag is to go through all the departments with a list headed by John Sherman and the principal officials under him, with subscriptions of from one hundred down to twenty-five dollars, and the clerks are expected to pay one or two per

cent, on their salaries. Hayes has defined his position in regard to nents, according to the construction given by Devens when the first Executive order was i-sued. He still professes to be a model rivil service reformer, but now maintains that illecholders may make voluntary contribuions of money, and indeed ought to make them in the interest of the party from which they derive support; that they are at full lib erty to make partisan speeches and to write for partisan newspapers.

This was all that Zach Chandler claimed in 1876, when, as Secretary of the Interior and as Chairman of the National Republican Commit tee, he was running the Hayes campaign. And it is all that is necessary to enlist the active zeal f the officeholders, who well understand that a refusal of "voluntary contributions." regularly assessed by the Campaign Committee, and co ected on pay day inside the departments, neans removal without assigning a cause.

Although Foster has taken pains to express confidence in his election as Governor, to affect public sentiment at home, it is well known that neither he nor the Fraudulent Administration is without serious fears as to the result. The vote will be unusually large and the contest sharp on both sides. The Nationals really hold the balance of power, and the astute leaders of that organization, who do not mean that it shall be sold out, if their influence can prevent the consummation of a bargain at Washington know very well that every vote cast for Piatt is a vote absolutely thrown away. They are in a position to achieve a most important result It is believed that the bulk of the Nationals of Greenbackers, or at least a majority of them will finally support Ewing, which would insure his success. So far as the financial question ! concerned, there is a defection from the old faith among Republicans as well as Democrats to such an extent, indeed, that the combination which nominated Foster dodged the silver issue

sts to make a platform to suit themselves. Extraordinary efforts have been and will be made to canvass Onio with leading Republicans from other States, with a view of cailing out a arge vote, and of making an impression on the campaign which the local orators might not be able to effect. Mr. Conkling was approached on this subject at the close of the extra session. but when he inquired, " Is Mr. Foster a Repubican?" the officious friend who sought his aid retired in confusion, and was prudent enough

entirely, and lett contractionists and inflation-

not to renew the experiment. Mr. Blaine was advertised as a campaigner without asking his leave, and now it is understood that he will not appear in the Ohio can vass at all. This is owing, first, to the pressing demands in Maine, which require all his enegy and vigilance; and, secondly, to his indispesition to gratify Hayes by helping Foste Blaine is a relative of Ewing, and blood is thick-

er than the milk and water of the White House John Sherman will see to it that all the money needed in Ohio is furnished by the pet banks after the officabolders have been assessed to the inst possible dellar. The Democrats are pour and have no resources to draw upon. country will be surprised to know that less than \$5,000 paid the bills for their campaign last year. But they have issues to make with the other side which, if properly presented, ought to carry the State in spite of the money that will be scattered through it with a free hand by Fes-

#### ter's managors. Alderman Sauer's Charge.

The investigation of Alderman Sauer's charge against Aiderman Hanghton has been presponed until to-morrow. The Committee will apply to the Supermo-tourt for subprema to compet the attendance or the pressa. They have under consideration a suggestion which have nesses. They have thint to them to the most as with second which has been made to them to them on a with second of the two clayated railroads.

A WALL STREET MAN IN THE WEST.

Westward Bound-The Working of the Re constructed Frie-Cincinnati, its People, its Hotels, its Boutblacks, and its Brinks-First Impressions of St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, July 10 .- It ought to be regis ered among physiological axioms that a man who can stand the sudden changes of temperature in the State of New York can stand any thing. We left the city when the thermometer showed 94° in the shade, and the very same night struck in the Susquehanna and Lehigh Valleys a thick frosty mist, of the kind which overs the top of the Rigi at dawn, when the tourists get up to see the sun rise in the Alps The sleepers of the Pullman car all woke up shivering. Yet on conversing on this subject with the conductor, we learned that the in habitants of the valleys through which the Eric road runs like this night mist and con-

sider it very healthy.

By noon next day the thermometer was again above 90°, and the cars were just as full of steam, escaping from perspiring humanity, as they were full of cold mist at night.

The through express trains of the Erie road

tre arranged in a somewhat peculiar manner They are supposed to have a restaurant car at mehed, but this car is practically a Chicago sleeping car with a kitchen in it, and the Chicagoans pretend that the passengers of the ther drawing-room cars going to Cincinnati St. Louis, and other places, have no entrée. If ou want to take a meal you have to seek the favor of the white-capped Pullman conductors and even then you obtain something to eat only when all the Chicago passengers have been satisfied. And you must be quick, for the moment the Chicago people have filled themselves they take out their pillows and prostrate their persons for a postprandial snooze-a circum stance which naturally prevents any outsider from obtaining a seat and a dinner. Ladies travelling with children, mocking birds and anneles, act in a particularly unceremonious manner. They spread themselves, their pets, their bags and parcels all over the car which is dvertised as a special accommodation for all he passengers of the through express train.

The cooking in these rolling restaurants, not good, is much superior to what can be ob ained at the stations, and the difficulties through which one has to pass to obtain a meaare thus partly compensated for.

That the business of the Eric road has great y improved since the introduction of the narow gauge cannot be questioned. Hardly quarter of an hour passes without the westbound passenger train meeting an east-bound treight train, averaging from eighteen to twenty heavily loaded cars. And yet it seems that business has slackened for the last few weeks, and that the Fort Wayne road has diverted a considerable portion of its traffic to the Pennsylvania road. On the other hand, the number of Wabash cars passing over the Erie

track is increasing daily.

To ascertain anything definite concerning rates appears to be a hopeless task. Freight rates are kept a secret between the large shippers and the company, while passenger rates seem to be subject to certain not definitely stated variations. There are, for instance, some drawback pay arrangements, by which a traveller pays to St. Louis not more than he pays to Cin cinnati, although there is a difference of \$9 in the schedule price of the two tickets.

Knowing people say that in the present condi-tion of railroad business these little irregularities are unavoidable, and that in any case the companies do not lose much by them, for they make up on high local rates what they lose in he secret rebates which competition compelem to make on the through traffle.

Upon the whole, the Wall street bulls on Erle ave reason to be well satisfied. The track is n excellent condition, trains are numerous and well filled, and the carnings are said to be steadily increasing. Our train started with six-teen closely packed Paliman and common cars, of which we lost ten before arriving at Sala-manca. But at Mansfield and Dayton the Atintic and Great Western train was again made up to a dozen ears.

The approach to Cincinnati makes a very pleasant impression on the traveller. The country is rich and well cultivated. The wheat, at within a day or two and lying in stacks in the fields along the road, conveys the idea that the people of Ohio don't miss the chance to take time by the forelock. Porkopolis itself. smoky, dirty, and dusty though it is in actuality, appears quite handsome in the morning when its chimneys have not yet commenced to smoke. Its suburbs and surrounding hills are unquestionably beautiful, and there are but few cities on this continent which could be of such the though intolerably dusty drives.

The people of Cincinnati look good-natured, iospitable, and somewhat close-fisted. Possibly the intolerable heat of the place—a breeze is mething unknown at this senson of the year in the city, surrounded as it is on all sides by steep bills-has driven out of town the richest part of the population. In any case there is of the slightest indication of elegance to be found, either in carriages, ladies' dresses, or even in the shop windows. Everything looks solid and comfortable, without the slightest pretension to brilliancy or gayety. The Jews com to try to amuse themselves, and the Germans are making merry with the aid of their excellent beer. But these two elements of the population, uncommonly large though they are seem to be living apart from the American portion of the community. For some reason or other, the stranger arriving in Cincinnati is struck by the general slowness of the place. The want of enterprise and speculation strikes im at every step. It is evident that there is plenty of money in the place, but it is just as evident that people hang on to it. Stock and mining speculation seems to be utterly unknown there. The recent striking development of the West and Northwest seems to have left Cincinnat, entirely unaffected. The Southern trade is apparently all they care for, and even this is almost exclusively limited to provisions. They themselves confess that Chicago and St. Louis have already seized the whole Western trade. and that it is too late to compete with them now.

During your travels West," a rich merchant said to me, " you will find the country infested drummers from New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, but in a hundred of them you will not find two from Cincinnati."

Yet the Cincinnaians get up very early, and do not seem to indulge in any recreation beyond n evening drive to the hills and a glass or two f lager beer. And this hard-working tenency manifests itself not only among merchants and pork packers, but prevails in all lasses of the community, including even th surnalists. The gallant and chivalrous Murat Halstend, for instance, is to be found at his office from noon till 3 o'clock in the morning. A vistor to whom he wishes to pay a complimen receives an invitation to lunch with him at midnight at the club or at a restaurant, this being apparently, the only time when he finds an hour

The moral condition of Cincinnati is not easily assertained in a flying visit. It is whis pered by the Cincinnatians themselves that the city as a whole is not a bit better than Chicago. but that Cincinnati people are more careful to cover their tracks. They do not like to display vice, just as they don't like to display wealth.
And as a proof of their outward propriety, the fact is advanced that Aimée and her cascading troupe could never obtain an audience in Cininnati and have given up visiting the place.

The jolliest portion of the population appears to be the bootblack and newsboy fraternity. They look healthier and more happy than their brethren of any other city; and they are not without a political and social influence, either, For instance, they have never allowed a newspaper in Cincinnati to be started at less than lya-cents a copy, killing every such enterprise by the simple method of refusing to sell the cheap paper. The proprietors of all the Cincinnati papers pay the little chaps a tribute of two and a half cents on every copy they sell. There is also no "shine" to be obtained in Cincinnati at less than ten cents. This young generation of citizens, combining bootblacking with the distribution of news, have formed a close corporation, presided over by an ex-

Mayor, Col. Moore, and are jealously watching their interests. Any boy caught in the act of 'giving a shine for five cents" is expelled from the Union, and is thus deprived of a suit of clothes and two dinners which the Union an nually gives its members. They each contribute the munificent sum of five cents a week for the support of the Union, which is quite pros perous. Its chief attraction for the boys seems to be that when one of them dies the whole body

turns out en masse for a funeral parade. In the way of hotels Cincinnati is far behind Chicago. As far as large houses go, it has only one, the Grand Hotel, an enormous building constructed by a stock company and containing all the leading features of the great caravansaries of the West. The company was a failure and its stock is being sold at twenty cents on the dollar. But the lessee of the house, I. D. Gilmour, is said to have already made a fortune by running the establishment. His joviality has made him very popular, and his popularity has, of course, contributed to the success of his enterprise. He is especially celebrated as the inventor of a new drink called " Durkee," which consists of a mixture of Jamaica rum, soda water Curaçoa, lemon, sugar, and ice. This drink is served in big schooners, two of which are suffelent to knock down any stranger; but the old stagers of Cincinnati manage to gulp down half dozen of them by way of a quiet nightcap.

Porkopolis also contains a restaurant, the St Nicholas, which aspires to something like a gastronomical reputation. It seems occasion-ally to run short of provisions, but when it has any it serves them up well. Its progressive tendencies go even so far that genuine consommé and La Ferme cigarettes are obtainable in it.

The journey from Cincinnati to St. Louis ought to be a pleasure trip, yet it is turned into something approaching torture, consequen upon the roughness of the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and the great speed with which the trains are run. It is equally impossible to read or to sleep during a journey which lasts fully twelve hours.

The country through which the road runs is uncommonly prosperous, and the company should certainly pay its way. But somehow of other it did not, and had to go into the hands fareceiver. All inquiries as to the cause of this state of affairs led to one stereotype answer The road is an unlucky one. The momen it begins to make money, somebody grabs a couple of hundred thousand and clears out."

At present, however, things are gradually improving under the management of Mr. I. King, Jr., of the Baltimore and Onio, and it is hoped that his efforts will place the road in a position to which it is entitled by the natural condition

of the country it runs through. The tossing and knocking about to which the eassenger is subjected on his journey from Cincinnati is, however, forgotten in the impressions which the Mississippi, the bridge over it, and the city of St. Louis produce. There is somehing really grand in the picture, and this grandeur is calculated to propossess even the most critical observer in favor of St. Louis. The muddy water of the mighty river is the only drawback in the panorama. It is a positive fact that the moment you enter the State of Ohlo you must say good-by to the enjoyment of a glass of pure water. The liquid which runs in the Ohio River, in the Mississippi, and in the Missouri, is a thick solution of red clay. And people here don't mind it a bit. They drink it and bathe in it with delight, and pretend that water of this kind is exceedingly healthy. But the notions of the inhabitants as to what is beneficial to health are very peculiar. In Cincinnati they maintain that even the heavy smoke of the soft coal, with which the air of that city is impregnated, is a sure preventive against con-

At first sight everything in St. Louis seems to ndicate that its pretension to be "the great city of the future" is by no means unmerited. Its geographical position is unsurpassed; its buildings are handsome and imposing; the enterprise of its sturdy, yet polished populatation, seems to be unlimited, as are also the resources of the country surrounding it; and ast, but not least, its women are graceful and attractive. Most of the women you meet in the streets of St. Louis, poor or rich, are coquettishy dressed, and though many of them are of a liminutive size, the great majority look healthy. The same could by no means be said of Cincinnati. But then we were told that all the handsome women of Cincinnati were either out of town or stayed indoors on account of the fatal effects of the combined influence of smoke

and heat upon their complexion. RIGOLO. Winfield Scott Hancock for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: AllCY me to express my gratification at the article in yesterday's Sun in reference to Gen. W. S. Hancock. If the people of this country are no to be allowed to rectify the great wrong of 1876 by the reclection of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency of the United States, there is no man in this hour of usurpation who would more surely rally around him the patriots of the land than Gen. Hancock. Though on the dead," for when clothed with arbitrary miliary power he rejected the role of the Dictator, and stood forth the champion of constitutional liberty, and of the great Demogratic principle of the subordination of the military to the civil

power.

The "solid South" will prove the honesty of their intentions, and their great desire for the full reestablishment of fraternal relations with their brethren of the North, by railying with an unequalled enthusiasm and unanimity to the support of one of the noblest and bravest soldiers of the Union armies.

A Southern Democrat.

NEW YORK, July 14. A SOUT HERN DEMOCRAT. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The suggestion of Gen. Hancock as a proper candidate for the Presidency is just and timely. Hancock is a first-class soldier, a better citizen, Hancock is a first-class soldier, a better citizen, and a man who can proudly say no one who knows him doubts his word. My sympathies are and have been with the Republican party, but were the late commander of the gallant Second Corps nominated by a National Democratic Convention. I would have no hestiation in voting for him, nor would hundreds of others that I know personally. He has all or orearly all the requirements of a good President—a fine physique, a large and clear brain, thorough honesty of purpose, and a courage which, though often tried, has never been found wanting under the most difficult circumstances.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE INSER BRIGADE.

### AN EX-OFFICER OF THE IMSH BEIGADE. An Old Tammany Certificate.

Mr. John S. Perry of this city shows us a framed certificate of the admission of one John Sampson to the Tammany Society in 1809. The engraving in some parts is most excellent, and in others uncouth, but the designs are all parts others uncouth, but the designs are all patri-ic and conservative. The certificate is as fol-

This sheweth a link of the bright and lasting chain of patriotic friendship which lainly together the sorts of frammany. Be it therefore known that assurance having been given of the republicanism and virtuous deportment of brother John Sampson he was regularly admitted a member of the Tainmany Society or Gunntum Order in their great wigwam So. In the city of New York, in the season or inmining in the year of the discovery three. season of hunting, in the year of the discovery three dred and seventeen and of the institution twenty first
In testimony whereof we, the underwritten, have here
notes the bands and caused the sol of the society to
te affixed this sixteenth day of arms Doon 1888.

(Seal,)

Juna Harmsey,
Grand Sachiem,
Jan Horres,
Sazamore,

MAT. I. DAVIS., Secretary.

## Poetry and Jokes by the Aldermen.

Alderman Roberts moved in the Common ouncil meeting yesterday the passage over Mayo ouper's veto of a resolution to permit the preservation f a tree that stands in front or 203 East Thirty-fire street. He said that it was an old tree, and it was planted the said that it was an old free, and it was planted by years see by the father of the gentleman who less to have it getained. Mr. Roberts concluded his cold by reciting the first stance of decree P. Norris's derman Barns, who is more than tree. "derman Barns, who is more humarous than sential poke of a Mr. Mulcahey who had a tree before for which his teriphore compliance! He added the axe should be laid to the root of Mr. Mulcahey's and all other frees which were a nutsance. This Alderman Bolerts remainded for Burns that y times during the way of the robellion some treining had afforded him a said shelter from the bullets of enemy.

## What It Costs to be Governed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-The receipts of the national Treasury for the last floral year were \$274,004. man, woman and child in the land, or about \$40 to each family. THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

What May Lend to the Building of a Second

LONDON, July 15 .- The Times' financial correspondent at Paris says: "It is considered that M. de Lesseps would have taken a more prudent course if, instead of asking a subscription of 400,000,000 france for the Darien Canal he had formed a small preparatory company to

make a more complete investigation." Paul Leroy Beaulieu, writing to the Eco

Paul Leroy Beaulieu, writing to the Economiste, points out that it is not certain that the Nicaragua route has not advantages that may hereafter lead to the creation of a second canal, which would deprive M. de Lessens's enterprise of the trade of the two coasts of the United States on which it relies for its chief profits.

Rouga, July 15.—M. de Lessens, in a speech in this city recently, declared that the friend-ship existing between France and the United States would facilitate the construction of the Darien Canal. He said he believed the canal would be completed in five or six years. This is less than his former estimate of the time necessary for the work.

### The Sun Printed the Whole Speech Tester

day.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have seen almost daily reference to the Fourth of July speech of Mr. Dorshelmer—references of a decidedly hosule character, criticising the sentiments, and quoting a sentence which, in itself, was most objectionable. If you quoted the three preceding sentences and the two in quoted the three preceding sentences and the two immediately following the objectionable one, the reader of ordinary intelligence would have seen at once that you were attributing to Mr. Borsheimer sentiments which his discounds and denounced as un-American. The objectionable sentence he merely stated as a fact for the satisfaction of those false economists who feared "that man people might be educated beyond their station," and it has sentences immediately following deplored it as calamity. A careful perusal of the speech will repay the reader, and demonstrate the truthfulness of my deductions.

### NEW YORK, July 15.

Paine Did Not Write Hamlet. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If you want an answer to the question, "Did Ton" Paine write the plays of Shakespeare, too!" which you irrelevant; the plays of Shakespeare, too!" which you irrelevantly propound as a caption to my disclaimer of being the discoverer that Paine was Junius. I answer no, but Francis Bacon did. I am amazed at the credulity which were ships at the shrine of a play actor named Shaxper, whose only authentic literary essay was a degree elepitaph, and who was never known to have written a letter or to have received but one, and that from a follow actor asking for the loan of thirty pounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.

#### A Widow's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The Core er's jury in the case of Austin Nolan (kicked to death of the 6th of July) rendered a verdict of accidental death the 6th of July) rendered a vertict of accidental death from a fall. This finding was probably brought about by the evidence of the Captain of the Fourteenth Frecinct, who testified that decased, when he came to the station house, was under the influence of liquor. I desire to state that Capt. Brogan, in the presence of three witnesses, positively assured me that my unfortusate busband was not under the influence of liquic on that my This was his statement on the 6th, the very contrary to his testimony today.

New York, July 13.

A Blast Against Tobacco. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON Permit me to say to The Sen's half million of readers that a Canadian preacher of East Toronto has begun the publication of a paper called the Anti Totoro Journal and devoted to the almost worthless task of saving the young men-and boys-if not their parents, from further indulgence, or at least further inclination to Fadulge in that which physicians are finding to be the chief, if not exclusive, source of cancers and other equally, taked diseases, which have now become so very common as to attract the attention of all thinking men and women everywhere to the enuse of all this most terrible suffering, whereby a person is slowly eaten away as, by a cancer, or suddenly cut down in the full victor of life by some disease of the heart. This Cannalian preacher, although a young man, is the leading anti-tolacco referred or the world. I used tobacco for some twenty-seven years, but an entirely free from its use now. It caused a disease of the heart, which had become agontaing beyond description, but which to my surprise, has been getting better and better ever since tobacco was stopped. I also had sait rhoun in its worst form for eleven vears, and it all disappeared within ax months after tobacco was stopped. evoted to the almost worthless task of saving the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in onday's Sus that the Rev. Wm. Hatfield asserted from he pulpit that the Bible mentions only two sons of Adam and Eve. I think that he is very much mistaken, and would refer him to Genesis, chanter 4, werse 25; also that ter 5, verse 3, where it is stated that Eve bore him nother sin, and he called his mine 35 th. There is no one neutroned except Adam, Eve. Cain, and Abel up to the mine that Gain killed his heather. It looks to no that have must have taken his sister to wire.

A. B. M. Mindarrows, Conn. July 14.

# Seasonable Words of Warning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any lady ught to know fetter than to fool with dogs or cats. ought to know retter than to foot with dogs or cats, scratch is just as badas a bite. Human nails and test are poisonous. Dogs of any age have an insect und the tongue; as soon as it tonches the brain they are in rabid, stare, besides having the tocttache, which rabid, stare, besides having the tocttache, which enough to drive any one mad. Lobster claw in order poisonous. Trying to separate male cats when they a fighting is the beight of folly.

New Haves, July 14.

Making Hay While the Sun Shines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there no

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SUF: IS there are way of redress from the exterior of those who provide for the refreshment and comfort of the public at summer reserts? At Coney Island the prices for lunch are about when as his har as now York city, and on board the 18. R. Martin they charged me 15 cents for a glass of lemonade Justice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to ask

brough The Sex what I can do to become thin-not what I must not eat or drink, but what I can devour that will sastain, life and strength and health, and yet reduce me iii. life and strength and life—say 125 pounds 225 pounds to a genteel size—say 125 pounds t want to be like "A Shadow," to feel ashamed A FAT LAOY. -

Hantan. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "E. L. B." says that Hanlan is a British American. To any intelligent person it is apparent that Haulan is, correctly speaking, a Canadian-American, born of Irish parents under the British flag, and a subject of the English Queen.

Thomas J. Buessan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring the controversy regarding Hanian's nationality, let he ask those who claim that he is an "American," to that country, or inversiment, would be appeal for pre-scrion should be happen to be in trouble? Certainly not the American, but surely to the British Government his ought to settle the question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The day after the Canadian yacht Comities of Dufferin was beaten by one of the New York yachts, there appeared the following head line in one of the new spacers of this lay. The British hon again humbled by the American The day after the Canadian earsman Hablan won the in from England's champion, the same newspaper had e fellowing "America scam victorious Can" B F explain this seeming contradiction! B. A. L.

#### Ready to Bun Again. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As Mr. oscph Owens is not satisfied with the result of the last

ace. I hereby challence him to run me fifteen miles for 1981 or \$200 a side, race to take place in some suitable oliding in this city.

Naw York, July 15.

418 East Sixty sixth street A Question Answered.

have the kindness to inform me which expression is cor ect: "I don't know what his politics are," or "I don't at his politics 18." and aready oblige one who a reader of The Ses since between Fears M. Jenses. -Is.-

years ago Jim Fisk was nurdered in New York. The

#### One Peculiarity of English Newspapers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL: Eight or

English newspapers commented oloquently upon his vio-out death, and filled long columns, headed sensationally, bout this disastrons result of republican institutions. About the same time, in London, a clercyman a flev. Wilson or Winston, one Sabbath afternoon walked down the steps of the pulpit from which he had been preachng forbearance and brotherly love, walked to his bone and, after an antry alternation, kined his aged wife. The shocking story was smothered in the London news, a by tacking theway is obscure acrosses, and when substituted and off a measure trail came off a measure trail come of the co double executive.

In the writer me a solite note, saying that though gift the reason in what I had write nextle it would specified in the write nextle it would be considered in the control of the price for remarks and was performed in the remarks of the write in the

ter on beard the same burst, who had he lers especially keep the Creminative reason on and result to it promptly when needed Rev lines Babrock, D. D., late Sec. of Amer. and For. Bible Sec. of Adv.

--Gov. Talbot, of Mussachusetts, a strong labbatarian, has induced the Legislature to formed the running of trains on the State railroad

St. Louis detectives telegraphed a deription of a murderer far and wide, but did not search sown house, where he was accidentally discovered

-A cave of great size has been discovered a few miles from Nashville. It is a labyrinth of long passages and limitense rooms, with many lakes and streams. -A rich ornamented garter is one of the egulation presents to a German royal bride, and an it. ustrated therman paper depicts such an article given to

the Empress fitty years ago. -Intelligent London critics praise Sara Hernhardt's acting, but say that her pretensions in scale-ture, painting, and literature are entirely hollow, being the plainest of advertising devices.

-The London guilds have been waking up smaxingly of late, in view of a threatened inquiry and what they do with their revenues, and whether nearly all goes for turtle and stilery, as some aver.

-In Podolia, Russia, a servant girl lately rought suit against her mistress for defamation. The residing Judge was the latter's husband, and he con mned his wife to pay fifty silver roubles.

-A woman at Burlington, Vt., was fatally poisoned while washing a pair of tronsers which a man had worn while applying Paris green to his potato vines, the poison taking effect through a cut in her hand.

—Mr. Plum committed suicide at Palmer,

Kaneas, and his wife, on hearing of her bereavament, also killed herself. Their daughter made an attempt, on be following day, to hang herself, but was res

eather outrage. Little Compton being the place where William Handford, who had offended public sentiment y taking the wrong side in a family quarrel, was deal with by a midnight mob. -On hearing of the Emperor of Germany's

ambles on the polished floor of his room, an old is mployed in making shoes with cloth sales, wrote him tter recommending her manufacture, and got a gracious ermission to send a pair -Alexander St. Martin, who was a great

and valuable curiosity to physicians forty years are, by reason of a hole in his stomach, through which the process of digestion could be studied, is still living at Oakdale, Mass., but in great poverty. -- Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal

Society, is head of the firm of Eyre & Spottleweeds, Queen's Printers. He is a man of flue presence and arrecable manners, has a charming wife, a beautiful ise, and entertains delightfully. -It has come out that of \$1,800 taken at a

performance estensibly for the benefit of Charles B. Patter, a needy employee of the Globe Theatre, Boston, he received only 650, and those who supposed they were entributing to a charity are indignant. -At a festival in the province of Posen a girl vowed that she saw the Virgin Mary in a peplar tree. The people went at the free with such vigor that leaves

ranches, and bark soon disappeared, and only a drench ng rain put a stop to the enthusiastic proceedings. -Gen. Lane recently said: "Two years ago looked over the old Army Register and found sulvite of the seventeen American Generals who entered the Mexican war surviving. Since then, Pillow, Cadwallaler,

ushing, and Shields have passed over the dark river. -The Zulus are said by Figure to have obained their notions of military tactics from shipwrecket coast toward the close of the First Empire. In return to the hospitality they received they organized the forces of he Zulu King. -More than one-half of the glass used in

he United States is produced in Pirisburgh, where one 5,000 hands are employed in making it; 12,110 toused sola ash were used in the business during last year, and the value of the glassware amounted to nearly seven -Land of Life is the name of a settlement of Adventists at Germania, Wis. Benjamin Hall, former-

y a Boston dry goods merchant, is at the head of the community, which is moderately wealthy. The members seep no Sabbath, and believe that Christ's second coming will be in their community -William Hedge, a noted thief and counterfeiter, died ten years ago. His widow lately swallowed poison at Evansytlie, Ind., but her life was saved, much to her disappointment. "I want to meet. Bill," she said,

and I'm going to doit, though I 'spose I'll have to go to the devil's kingdom to flud him." -The corn crop has been cut short by drought in many parts of the South this season, and it is thought that fifty per cent more of corn from the North will be needed there than was sent last year. One result of this failure will probably be the planting of more cot

any other crop. -Sandford Wheat and Marietta Bailey of Campbellsburg, Ind., walked forty miles to Jeffersonville to get married. The brids elect took off her shoes because her feet got sore, and reached Jeffersonville bare

-Ansley Gray's career as a Speaker of the Dakota Legislature was not brilliant. He was often to drunk as to be incoherent, and his heavy expenditure drove him to rai-ing money on worthless checks. At the close of the session he went castward on a spree, leaving chts by the way to mark his course, until an allegel

pery compelled him to fly from the officers of the lay -The Rev. Henry J. Munson of Worcester Mass, after preaching a sermon on the holiness of matri-mony, stepped down from the pulpit, said that he had been too long a wildower, and requested Miss Mattie Is ton to come forward. Miss Eaton complied, and the cler gyman, to the congregation's astonishment, marred himself to her after the Quaker form, each vowing to be

faithful to the other. -Isaac Courtright of Pittsburgh eloped with August Eckley's wife. In revenge Eckley hunted a proof that Courtright was a deserter from the army, and had him arrested on that charge. He also obtained a di vorce from his wife. But Courtright retainated, with the aid of Mrs. Eckley, by finding a previous wife of Eckley's.

-Official statistics just published show the proportion of soldiers in the German army who have never had any schooling. Among the tree; a from Waremberg there is not one. Out of a corps of about 7 to from Baden there were 55, and out of a similar corpa from Saxony only 25. The largest percentage was found in the second Prussian corps, where out of about \$0.00

men 710 had never attended school. The average per centage of the whole army is not over 2 to 3 jer cent. -The Rev. W. H. Swartz of Beaver Falls, Pa., became an invalid soon after his graduation at allegheny College, and finally the physicians principled his case hopciess, telling him that he must soon die Rewartz says that he prayer for a miracle, but without offect. Learning that the E.v. Da Cullis of Boaton had been wonderfully successful in prayer, he wrote to him

was restored to perfect health. -Pope Leo rises early, and, after his devotices, gives himself up to study until the hoursether such nees or assembling of the congregations over which re presides. Atthough in dencate health, he works hard and makes his howeshood do the same. Like the majority of Italians of southern Italy, the Pope has only one recar regard a day, at about one o'clock. He is an enemy's the delicacies of the table, and his face is much more much, which takes the place of soup, a fittle based of rogated meat, rurely vezetables, choose mode of goals malk, and drunks ordinary water. Even on the day of life

to him, and neacd mate place a second plate of sm Scott Hunter, a St. Louis megro, gave a party on his 4000 birthday, and invited all the color fellor of his acquaintance. The guests were a little st prised and indyman when they were complicated an admission for or ten coats at the door, but Dinner plained that the money would be spent for most Fr beer, and good for long was restored. Dancing was ket broken. "De cows and it beness" and a young

makes criticism in on the pointe more of James Nation make from tradition. Suppose the American space to most more another suppose the American space from the more more properties and the more generous motions of the more last from the world.

But the world as from the world as from the more areas as a fine when the traveling on the Western excess at a fine when the traveling on the Western excess at a fine when the choice was precisional and than I saw and the state of the more and the state of the choice was precisional and than I saw and the state of the state of the state of the choice was precisional and than I saw and the state of the state province in the interest transfer to the state of the sta shad Burther, and mond that it had al-

-Massachusetts has had another tar and

next season, as it stands a long dry spell better than

foot, here stockings having worn out by the way. She was given a pair of men's hose, which she called "low necked stockings," to be wedded in.

and having him arrested for bigamy. Both men are in the

for help. Dr. Chills praced with ancommon carnestness, and said that the result would certainly be the care of Mr. Swartz Willin two days, it is claimed, Mr. Swartz

election to the Papacy he sent back the reast best given

price that here trought team Egget to the ear Sk poleon, who also were the sword taken by the Zauli The gold chain had belonged to Sapoleon III